THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9427. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1782.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

By Desire of a Perſon of Diſtinction,

On WEDNESDAY Evening, January 31ſt, 1782, will be preſented,

The COMEDY of the

WONDER,

A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET!

Don Felix, Mr JACKSON.

Colonel Briton, Mr Williamſon; Don Lopez, Mr Charteris; Don Pedro, Mr Hollingſworth; Gibby, Mr Hallion; Frederick, Mr Taylor; Vaſquez, Mr Tannet; Alguazile, Mr Simpſon;
And Liſſardo, Mr WARD.

Iſabella, Mrs Woods; Flora, Mrs Kniveton; Inis, Mrs Gaudry;
And Violante, Mrs BULKLEY.

To which will be added a FARCE, called,

THREE WEEKS AFTER MARRIAGE.

Lord Racket, Mr WARD;
Lovelace, Mr Tannet; Woodly, Mr T. Banks;
And Drugget, Mr HOLTINGSWORTH.
Dimity, Mrs Kniveton; Mrs Drugget, Mrs Charteris; Nancy, Mrs Tannet;
And Lady Racket, Mrs BULKLEY.

☞ The favourite Comedy of the BELLES STRATAGEM was performed on Saturday laſt, to a moſt brilliant and crowded houſe, and was received with very great applauſe.—Due notice will be given of its ſecond repreſentation.

N. B. The TRAGEDY of ELDRED, or the BRITISH FREEHOLDER, which has been repeatedly performed, with univerſal approbation, at the Theatres Royal in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, is now in rehearſal, and will ſoon be performed, with new Dreſſes and Decorations; of which due notice will be given.

This day is publiſhed,

By CHARLES ELLIOT, Parliament-Square,

(Price One Shilling)

And ſold by the Bookſellers,

EDINBURGH DELIVER'D;

OR,

THE WORLD IN DANGER.

A DRAMATIC POEM, in Two Acts.

" As if the cares of human life were few,
" We ſeek out new;
" And follow FATE, which would too faſt purſue." DRYDEN.

" Commiſſion'd DEMONS OFT, Angels of wrath,
" Let looſe the raging elements." THOMSON.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBERS, *Edin. Jan.* 22. 1782.

GALACINA POTTS, Widow of WILLIAM DUNCANSON of Maxpople, who was natural ſon of John Duncanſon of Maxpople, deceaſed, having applied to the Barons of Exchequer for a Gift of Baſtary of the eſtate, means, and effects of ſaid William Duncanſon, the Barons are pleaſed to order this intimation to be made, for the information of all concerned.——By order of the Barons,

WILLM ANDERSON, *D. K. R.*

SALTON BARLEY-MILL BLEACHFIELD, 1782.

ARCHIBALD HORN, at the above field, will bleach Cloth at the following prices, viz.

All Plain Linen wove in a

Per Yard.		*Per Yard.*
900 reed, or under,	at 2 d.	1600 and 1700, at 5 d.
1000	at 2½d.	1800 and upwards, at 6 d.
1100	at 3 d.	Satinets and Tweelings, at 5 d.
1200	at 3½d.	Damaſks and Cottons, at 4 d.
1300	at 4 d.	Cambricks, Lawns, and Di-
1400 and 1500,	at 4½d.	apers, at 3 d.

All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

Archibald Horn begs his employers at Edinburgh will obſerve, that Cloth for this Field is now taken in by

Phin and Pattiſon haberdaſhers, oppoſite Blackfriars-wynd, Claud Inglis merchant, Luckenbooths, John Henderſon grocer, Croſeawſey, } Edinburgh.

James Wright, jun. St Andrew's Street, Leith.
Charles Watſon weaver, Dalkeith.
Andrew Watſon weaver, Muſſelburgh.
William M'Kenzie flax-dreſſer, Foord, Path-head.
Mrs Dow vintner, Preſtonpans.
George Kirkwood merchant, Tranent.
David Rannie merchant, Ormiſton.
David Smith candlemaker, Haddington.
James Mabone weaver, Aberlady.
Mrs Smith merchant, Dunbar.
And at the Bleachfield.

At all which places receipts will be given: And the Cloth will be returned ſooner than formerly.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Britiſh Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 31ſt of January inſtant, at 5 o'clock afternoon,

THAT Tenement of Land, conſiſting of three ſtories and garrets, with the Back Ground, Weavers Factory, Bake-houſe and Oven, lying in the head of the Pleaſance of Edinburgh, the property of Joſeph Mack.

For particulars apply to David Clark ſolicitor at law, who will ſhow the articles and conditions of ſale, and progreſs of writs.

By Adjournment.

TO be peremptorily SOLD, within the Britiſh Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 30th day of January current, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

I. A LODGING oppoſite to Archers Hall, with an Area at the back, which may be uſed as a garden, or for building. The Lodging conſiſts of three fire-rooms, bed-cloſet, kitchen, cellars, garrets, and other conveniencies, and is the the third flat in the ſouthmoſt of the new tenements built by George Dobie.

For encouragement of purchaſers, the upſet-price is reduced from 160 l. to 120 l.

II. A LEASE for thirty-two years of a piece of Garden-ground on the eaſt ſide of Leith Walk, with a Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, and WRIGHT'S SHOP lately built thereon, all poſſeſſed by James Chapman wright. The tack-duty payable for the whole is only 3 l.

The upſet-price of this ſubject is alſo conſiderably reduced.

Perſons inclining to purchaſe may apply to John Tawſe writer in Edinburgh, who has powers to conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of ſale.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN CAMPBELL and CO. Grocers in Greenock.

A DIVIDEND of the ſubject collected from the eſtate of John Campbell and Co. grocers in Greenock, is to be made on the 20th day of February next.

The Creditors are therefore deſired to lodge their grounds of debt, properly atteſted, in the hands of Robert and Alexander Sinclair, merchants in Greenock, Truſtees for the Creditors, on or before the 12th day of February; certifying, that thoſe who may fail to do ſo will be cut off from a ſhare of the firſt diviſion of the funds recovered.

Greenock, 23d January 1782.

(Signed) ROBERT and ALEX. SINCLAIR.

JAMES MAYNE, Eſq; of Powis Logie, Convener of the county of Clackmannan-ſhire, having received a letter from the Convener of the county of Stirling, incloſing a copy of the minutes of a general meeting of the Commiſſioners of Supply and Gentlemen of that county, 29th day of December laſt, relative to the preſent diſtillery law, requeſts the Juſtices of the Peace, Commiſſioners of Supply, Heritors, and others intereſted in the county of Clackmannan, to meet at Mrs Haig's vintner in Alloa, on Wedneſday next the 6th February, to conſider the ſaid letters and minutes.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by the meeting of COAL-OWNERS and others, held the 19th of December laſt, hereby requeſt another general meeting, by themſelves or doers, of theſe intereſted in the ſhipping and large conſumption of Coals on the Forth, and of ſuch Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, upon the Solway and lower part of the Frith of Clyde, and upon other parts of the coaſt of Scotland, as conſider themſelves aggrieved by the duties and high rates of Cuſtom-houſe fees levied on coals.

The meeting to be held in the houſe of Thoms Purves vintner in the New Aſſembly Cloſe, on Monday the 11th of February, at 12 o'clock noon, when the report of the committee will be laid before it.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Truſtees on the ſequeſtrated eſtate of JOHN MONTEATH, merchant at Bridge of Allan, hereby require the whole of his Creditors to lodge the grounds of their debts, with oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of Patrick Stirling writer in Dumblane, betwixt and the 14th day of February next; ſo as a dividend of the funds recovered may be made on the 1ſt day of March next;—with certification, that ſuch of the creditors as ſhall fail to do ſo will be excluded from any ſhare of that dividend.

Not to be repeated.

AMERICA.

Boſton, Nov. 6. 1781.

Return of Ordnance and Military Stores taken at York and Glouceſter in Virginia, by the ſurrender of the Britiſh army on the 19th of October 1781.

BRASS ORDNANCE.

Cannon on travelling carriages.—2 Amuzettes, 12 3 pounders, 1 of 4, 12 of 6, 1 of 9.—Garriſon carriages, 4 12 pounders, 3 of 4, 3 of 9. Howitzers on travelling carriages.—6 of 5 1-5th inches, 3 of 8 ditto not mounted, 6 of 8 inches.

Mortars.—Mounted, 11 of 4 2-5ths inches, 7 of 5 1-half, 1 of 16. Not mounted, 1 of 4 2-5ths, 3 of 13.——Total, 75.

IRON ORDNANCE.

Cannon on garriſon or ſhip carriages.—1, 1 pounder, 3 of 3, 8 of 4, 30 of 6, 42 of 9, 18 of 12, 27 of 18. On travelling carriages, 1 of 24.—Carronades on ſhip carriages, 4 of 7, 27 of 18.—Swivels, 6.——Total 169.

CARTRIDGES.

Flannel filled for cannon.—20 for 4 pounders, 278 for 6, 18 for 9, 40 for 12, 226 for four-pounders.—Mortars, 341 for 4 2-5ths inches. 386 for 5 1-half ditto, 33 for 8 ditto.—Houitzers, 87 for 5 1-half inch.

Paper filled for cannon.—417 for 3 pounders, 236 for 4, 836 for 6, 696 for 9, 870 for 12, 900 for 18, 28 for 24 pounders.—Swivels (howitzers) 185.

Flannel empty for cannon.—193 for 6 pounders, 260 for 9, 10 for 12, 300 for 18, 3 for 24 pounders. Howitzers, 92 for 5 1-half inch, 175 for 8 ditto.

Paper empty for cannon.—425 for 4 pounders, 702 for 6, 136 for 9, 902 for 12, 53 for 18, 250 for 24 pounders.—Swivels 2810.

Cylinders, 9 pounders, 380.

SHOT.

Round.—Looſe, 50 for 3 pounders, 251 for 4, 3965 for 6, 1671 for 9, 1635 for 12, 2927 for 18, 750 for 24 pounders. Fixed with flannel, cartridges, 676 for 3, 530 for 6 pounders. Strapped without cartridges, 676 for 3 pounders, 520 for 6, 782 for 12, 226 for 24 pounders.

Caſe.—Fixed with flannel cartridges, 278 for 3 pounders, 83 for 6 ditto; without cartridges, 177 for 3 pounders, 255 for 6, 54 for 9, 817 for 12, 48 for 18, 106 for 24.—Howitzers, 315 for 4 2-5ths inches, 90 for 5 1-half ditto, 97 for 8 ditto.

Bar.—17 for 3 pounders, 33 for 4, 24 for 6. 100 for 9, 82 for 18, 86 for 24 pounders.

GRAPE.

Round.—51 for 3 pounders, 52 for 4, 220 for 6, 212 for 9, 80 for 18, 86 for 24. Boxes of looſe grape 26, barrels of ditto 1, rounds of langrel 24.

Wads for cannon.—230 for 4 pounders, 670 for 6, 734 for 9, 635 for 18 pounders.

SHELLS.

Fixed, 213 for 4 2-5ths inches; unfixed, 77 for 5 1-half inches, 150 for 8 ditto, 25 for 13 ditto, Carcaſſes, 8 inch, 6, fixed; hand grenades fixed 602.

Fuzees, fixed.—514 for 5 1-half inch, 20 for 8 ditto.

Spunges, ladles, and wadhooks.—8 for 1 pounder, 35 for 3, 8 for 4, 69 for 6, 25 for 9, 33 for 12, 23 for 18, 2 for 24. Different ſizes, without ſtaves, 58.

FIRE ARMS, &c.

Muskets with bayonets, 5743; without bayonets, 915; 1136 damaged. Carbines 31, fuzees 32, piſtols 137, braſs blunderbuſſes 11, iron ditto 9, bayonets 688, bayonet ſcabbards 1140, bayonet belts 1777, cartridge boxes 6444, tin canniſters 800, pouches for yagers 350, gref-matchpipes 86, muſket cartridges fixed with ball 266,284, 83 barrels and 89 half-barrels of powder, ſabres 1925, ditto damaged 100, horſemens ſwords 273, halberts 32, ditto damaged 14, pikes 210.

Regiments ſtandards. German 18, Britiſh 6, Britiſh union flags 4. Camp colours. German 32, Britiſh 41.

Drums good 62, damaged 19, drum-ſlings 18, fife-caſes 10, fife ſlings 7, trumpet 1, bugle horns 18, French horns 5.

Muſket-ball 29 boxes, 100 lib. each, lead in pieces 130 lib. muſket-flints 34,200.

Slow match, 4245 lb. fire-balls 28, fire rings 12, ſulphur 50 lb. ſaltpetre 50 lb. flax 7 lb. ſpelter 2 lb. emory 4 lb. kit 32 lb. meal powder 3 lb. junk 600 lb. of one-inch rope 1 coil, two inch ditto 2, two and half ditto 3, three-inch 2, four and eighth-inch 1 coil each.

8 Lanthorns, viz. 3 tin, 1 horn, and 4 dark.

Signal rockets 36, tubes of fizes 6705, tube boxes 62, port-fires 787, port-fire ſtocks 28, lint-ſtocks 16, lead aprons 90, ſteel ſpikes 80, powder-horns 260, ſhell ſcrapers 8, kit bruſhes 5, hand bellows 2, ſets for fuzees 7, kit ladles 6, fuzee engines 2, cannon haverſacks 30, powder bags 23, oil cloths 17, hair cloth 1, budge barrels 4, punches for cannon 12, large, braſs calibers 2, ſhot ganges 2 ſets, elevating ſcrews 2, priming wires 26.

Apparatus for hot ſhot 1, ſets braſs ſcales and weights 3, copper funnels 4, powder flaſks 4, copper powder-meaſures 29 ſets.

21 Reams muſket cartridge paper, 11 hanks marline, cartgut and twine, 21 hammers, 1 pincers 33 tennant, hand, whip, and croſs-cut ſaws, 4 mallets, 5 raſps, 3 paring and drawing knives, 1 coopers adz, 2 drifts, 15 axes, 14 pick-axes, 29 hatchets, 26 tomahawks, 12 ſpades, 63 crow bars, 143 handſpikes, 2 ſhears for iron, 2 gins with fall and blocks complete, 6 braſs ſhears for tackle blocks, 44 tackle falls and blocks, 4 cannon ſlings, 8 ſet ſlocks, 11 ſtock locks, 2 caſks of nails, 36 bars of ſteel, 7 ſheets of iron, 921 braſs hoops, 22 ſets of dragropes, 50 ſets of ſlens harnels, 60 dreſſed calf ſkins, 22 hides tanned leather, 2 boxes combuſtibles for fire-ſhips, 2 kegs tallow, 9 ammunition waggons, 4 powder carts, 39 cart ſaddles, 200 collars, 234 hems, 225 bridles, 123 pair trace chains, 33 breech-bands, 73 cruppers, 10 laboratory chefts.

4 Cheſts with tools for ſaddlers, carpenters, coopers, and blackſmiths.

(Signed) H. KNOX, commanding the artillery of the United States.

Return of waggons, horſes, and ſtores, delivered by the Quarter-maſter, and found in York and Glouceſter.

40 Waggons with horſes and harneſs, 40 ditto without harneſs, broken, 260 horſes, 339 ſaddles, 88 blind bridles, 15 collars, 30 breech-bands, 18 back bands, 18 belly bands, 18 ſides harneſs leather, 4 calf ſkins, 2 dozen bridle bits, 3 pair of ſmiths bellows, 5 ſets of collar and harneſs-maker's tools.

4 Anvils, and tools for three blackſmiths.

4 Sets of carpenters tools, old and ruſty, 57 French ſaddles, 40 French bridles, 150 lb. tent cord, 14 balls ſpun yarn, 5 pieces gut web, 1 hemp hackle, 1 cask tent pins and hatches, 60 croſs-cut ſaws, and ſome carpenters and coopers adzes, 20 files, 20 chiſſels, 20 ſmall hammers, 3 lb. lamp-black, 100 waggon boxes, 100 lb. twine, 1 ton oakum, 3 ton hemp, 9 bolts ſail duck, 29 caſks bails aſſorted, 3 tons iron, a quantity of ſails and rigging, 1 barrel turpentine, 4 and half barrels tar, 4 grind ſtones, 9 kegs paint, 3 jars oil, 2 boxes window glaſs, about 1000 ſand bags, 4 ton coals, and a few plank, 500 buſhels corn, 62 ditto meal, 23 boxes candles, 400 ſheets, 68 pillow caſes, 300 bed-caſes, 70 old blankets, 2 old rugs, 3 ſtoves, 182 narrow axes, 4 iron pots, 100 knapſacks and haverſacks, 150 ſoldiers coats, 100 pair of breeches, 70 pairs trowſers, 70 ſailors jackets, 612 groſs buttons, 5 lb. thread, 15 pairs ſhoes, 1 marquee, 450 ſoldiers tents, 200 ſhovels, ſpades, and picks. (Signed) T. PICKERING, Q. M. G.

A Return of clothing taken in the towns of York and Glouceſter, the 19th of October 1781.

187 coats, 126 woollen breeches, 16 pair ſhoes, 116 hats, 70 blankets, 170 linen overalls, 153 Scots bonnets, 108 leather ſtocks, 279 bed-caſes, 154 pillow-caſes, 456 ſheets, 150 ſailors jackets.

Clothing received from Captain Girlock, October 26. 1781, *and acknowledged to be Britiſh clothing, ſubject to the articles of capitulation.*

283 coats, 241 breeches, 25 hats, 19 caps, 12 yards buff cloth, 20 yards red cloth, 71 and half yards Oſnaburg, 24 packing ſheets.

Clothing received from Captain Girlock, Deputy Quarter-Maſter, October 26. 1781, *who was in a cartel veſſel in York river, and whoſe effects, in conſequence of his violation of the right of flags, were adjudged to be forfeited, and were conſequently ſeized for public uſe.*

77 uniforms for non-commiſſioned officers, 17 ditto drummers, 420 ditto privates, 12 ditto ſervants, 537 pieces linen, 27 ditto ribbon, 899 and an half ells blue cloth, 436 ditto white cloth, 763 ditto red flannel, 1860 ditto ribbon, 170 hats, 7 caps, 35 woollen breeches, 1100 pair hoſe, 1328 pair ſhoes, 68 ſhirts, 1030 black ſtocks, 55 pair leather gloves, 171 1-5th dozen buttons, 40 pounds thread, 10 and a half hides tanned leather, 3 cheſts, contents unknown, 2 bales ſole leather, 1 bale red flannel.

(Signed) D. AMERMAN, A. to the C. G.

Return of proviſions and ſtores in the ports of York and Glouceſter.

267 barrels of flour, weight 73,280 lb. 320 bags of bread, 59,600 lb. 96 barrels of beef, 20,190 lb. 365 barrels of pork, 75,750 lb. 361 firkins of butter, 19,870 lb. 5 caſks of oatmeal, 1190 lb. 597 barrels peaſe, quantity 2985 buſhels, 13 caſks liquors, 12,500 gallons, 16 bags coffee, 2,500 lb. 20 bags cocoa, 3,000 lb. 50 buſhels ſalt, 1 hogſhead ſugar, 5,000 lb. 3 caſks vinegar, 300 gallons, 3 jars oil, 9 gallons, 29 barrels rice, 1,500 lb. 1 caſk raiſins.

(Signed) THO. JONES, D. C. Iſſues.
JACOB WEED, A. C. Iſſues.
AD. DOLMAGE, A. C. Br. Army.

A Liſt of the veſſels taken and deſtroyed at York, in Virginia.

Veſſels of war.—The Charon, 44 guns; Guadaloupe, 28; and Fowey, 24; Bonetta, 24; Vulcan fireſhip.

Tranſports.—Mackarel, Succeſs; Providence, Captain Hunter, and Providence, Captain Barriman; Favourite, Harmony, Concord, Aldborough, Selina, Ocean, Eliſabeth, Diana, Emerald, Fidelity, Lord Mulgrave, Robert, Race-horſe, Houſton, Sally, Two Brothers, Preſent Succeſſion, Shipwright, Horſington, Neptune, Lord Howe, Bellona, Andrews, Gen. Reideſel, Tartar.

Veſſels belonging to the army.—Defiance, Formidable, Rambler, Spitfire, a conſiderable number of ſmall ſloops and ſchooners, and 12 or 15 gallies.

Private veſſels.—The Cochran, North Bilton, Suſanna, Arno, Ennedert and Mathews, two Dutch prizes.

A privateer of 20 guns, quite new.

Beſides many other veſſels ſunk, and a very great number of ſhallops and ſchooners.

The naval priſoners, excluſive of thoſe belonging to the private tranſports and other veſſels, are 840.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs.

CHA. THOMSON, Sec.

THE IRISH SPECTACLES.

An ANECDOTE.

THE late General B—— going poſt to Ireland on ſome extraordinary buſineſs that would not permit the incumbrance of a retinue, ſtopped to dine at an inn on the Cheſter road, and ordered a pair of ducks, which he ſaw ready at the kitchen fire, up to his table. The General's deſire had been juſt complied with, when ſome country bucks came in, hungry as hawks, after a morning's ſport. They eagerly enquired what could be had to eat;—like a true Boniface, the landlord enumerated what he had not, to apologize for what he had; and, among other things, mentioned the ducks, which had been only a moment before ſerved up for the Iriſh gentleman's dinner. —*Iriſh Gentleman!*—gibingly exclaimed one of the chagrined group—D—n me!—I'll lay fifty to five, the fellow does not know B, from Bull's foot. Here, waiter, take my watch up to the *Gentleman*, and preſent my compliments to him, and requeſt him to tell me what o'clock it is.—The gentleman heard the meſſage, took the watch, and with great compoſure returned his reſpects, and with an aſſurance, that as ſoon as he had dined he would endeavour to ſatisfy the enquiry. The bucks chuckling at the embarraſſment they imagined the ignorant Iriſhman was led into, ſat down to regale themſelves on whatever they could get; but their jollity was preſently diſturbed by the entrance of a military figure, who, with that politeneſs which is the peculiar characteriſtic of the army, advanced towards the table where they were ſeated, and preſenting the watch, "Gentlemen, ſaid he, I wiſh to know the owner, as from a meſſage ſent me a little while ago, I preſume he is *ſhort-ſighted*, and have brought him *this* pair of ſpectacles, (pointing to a cuſe of large piſtols he held under his arms) to remedy his defect." Joke was gone—the bucks were ſilent.—The General deliberately put the watch into his fob, with a declaration that ſecured it to him for ever. "Gentlemen, I am ſorry for intruding, as I find the *owner* is not among you; whenever he claims it he ſhall have it, but never by G—d, *without a Trial of the Spectacles.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wednesday Jan.* 23.

Sixty-six members only attending this day, the Speaker, at half after three o'clock, was under the neceſſity of adjourning till to-morrow.

From the London Papers, Jan. 24.

LONDON.

Government have received advices of a recent revolt which has taken place among the troops that are now raiſing for the ſervice of this country in Germany, to be ſent to America. The circumſtances of it are as follow:—A regiment of Heſſian recruits, who, like all the troops that are at preſent collected in that country for this unfortunate ſervice, were obliged to be compulſorily detained, were confined in the forteſs of *Ziegenhayn*, and formed a conſpiracy for ſetting fire to the priſon. In concerting the neceſſary meaſures for carrying this deſign into execution, they employed a woman, who ſerved the priſon in the ſituation of turnkey; two hours previous to the time agreed upon for the completion of this plot, this faithleſs auxiliary went to the civil officers of the place, and made a regular diſcovery of the whole ſcheme. In conſequence of this, Prince Frederick's regiment of dragoons, in garriſon at *Ziegenhayn*, immediately received orders to ſurround that part of the caſtle where theſe unfortunate men were impriſoned, and ſeveral pieces of cannon were alſo ordered to be placed againſt it. After this, the leaders of the conſpiracy were ſeized and underwent an examination, from whom a full diſcovery of the intention of the troops was collected; and, without deciding upon the fate of the principals, an order was immediately iſſued for the moſt cloſe and rigorous confinement of all the men belonging to the regiment. This is the ſecond revolt which has taken place on a ſimilar account, the 15th regiment of Hanoverian infantry, which was actually embarked ſome little time ago on board the Engliſh tranſport the *Polly*, having diſcovered a like diſpoſition for deſection, and ſeveral of them having been then put to death by way of example. This circumſtance proves to a demonſtration that all efforts for recruiting our army on the continent muſt henceforth prove totally nugatory, ſo that if farther ſacrifices are to be made to the impracticable wiſh of American ſubjugation, the individuals muſt come from this country alone, and Great-Britain muſt prove the ſole ſufferer for all her follies. *Eng. Chron.*

Yeſterday there was a levee at St James's, at which many of the nobility and foreign Miniſters were preſent to pay their compliments to his Majeſty on his recovery from his late indiſpoſition.

The ſame day Colonels Leake, Tarleton, Dundas, and ſeveral other officers, were at St James's for the firſt time ſince their arrival from America, and introduced to his Majeſty.

Yeſterday, the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Lord Advocate of Scotland, arrived at his houſe in Sackville-ſtreet, from Edinburgh.

The King, though much diſpleaſed with Lord Geo. Germain's conduct, has inſiſted upon his ſtanding the brunt of popular clamour with the reſt of the Miniſtry, who are determined to keep their ground, notwithſtanding the remonſtrances againſt them expected from all parts of the kingdom the enſuing winter.

On Tueſday night letters were received at the Admiralty from Admiral Rodney, giving an account of his being out at ſea, and proceeding on his paſſage with a fair wind at that time.

There is no confirmation of the account ſo much circulated of Sir George Rodney's death; but we are informed by a particular friend of his, that there has been too much reaſon to credit it, as the Admiral was much indiſpoſed when he ſailed, having broke his conſtitution in the Weſt-Indies.

Sir George Rodney has loſt one third of his ſhare of the St Euſtatia prize money, and General Vaughan, who had not the caution of the Admiral, is ſaid to have nearly loſt all, having brought away with him but a very ſmall part of the money he was entitled to, fully conſident that the iſland would be ſafe under the government of his friend Col. Cockburne.

When the fleet ſailed from Torbay under the command of Sir G. B. Rodney, it was not then known that the Breſt fleet were returned to port. As ſoon as certain information was received of that important event, an expreſs was immediately diſpatched from the Admiralty, to Admiral Millbank, at Plymouth, with directions to him to diſpatch a cutter after Sir George Rodney with the above intelligence. As the wind has continued ever ſince in the ſouth-weſt, Sir George cannot have proceeded far; ſo that he may very ſoon be expected in port again, the purport of the diſpatch being to recommend that to him, if he had not make too great a progreſſion on his intended deſtination.

This day's letters from Scilly, of the 19th, mention, Sir George Rodney's fleet being off that iſland on Saturday, conſiſting of 13 ſail.

In conſequence of the re-capture of St Euſtatia, the captors have had the mortification of being informed, that they will receive no more prize-money from that quarter; the navy agents who have advanced very conſiderable ſums of money upon this ſcore, are likely to be great ſufferers by this diſappointment.

This morning, the Eaſt India Committee, appointed by the Houſe of Commons, met in Leadenhall Street, for the firſt time ſince the receſs, to examine papers.

Yeſterday's letters from Paris confirm the account of the whole of Monſ. Vaudreuil's ſquadron, and a part of the convoy, being returned into Breſt in a moſt ſhattered ſtate; except le Triomphant, Monſ. Vaudreuil's flag-ſhip, and le Brave, commanded by Monſ. d'Amblimont, which ſhips, it is thought, have either proceeded to the Weſt-Indies, or have foundered at ſea:

By authentic accounts from Paris, by way of Oſtend, we are aſſured that Dr. Franklin had in the month of November laſt laid before the French miniſtry the outlines of a new treaty of alliance between France and Congreſs, and that it had been reviſed, altered, and ſigned, on the part of the French King, the middle of this month; by which it is ſaid the Americans, provided they are aſſiſted by their allies to diſpoſſeſs Great-Britain of her colonies, agree to give up Canada, Long Iſland, Maryland, and North Carolina, to France; a circumſtance not likely to leave the Americans any proſpect of becoming an independent people.

The corps of marines are ordered to be augmented in ſpring with 5000 men, which will make their number 28,000; theſe are all voted for under the head of ſeamen for the navy.

Lord Cornwallis, in his way to town, was complimented by the Mayor and Corporation of Exeter with the freedom of that city; and ſo overjoyed were the people at his arrival there, that he was carried from the London-inn to the Guildhall on men's ſhoulders, accompanied with an incredible number of ſpectators, whoſe acclamations upon the occaſion can be better conceived than deſcribed.

When the brave Lord Cornwallis returned to New York, the Commander in Chief offered him many compliments, but his Lordſhip declined them all, and diſmiſſed an orderly Serjeant, who was ſent to attend him, with this pointed ſarcaſm, that it was then *too late for military aſſiſtance.*

We are aſſured by a correſpondent, that when Col. Tarleton was taken at York Town, and put under an American guard, he was ſo alarmed for his ſafety, that he applied to Count Rochambeau to have his quarters changed, and be put under a French guard, which was complied with. The next day it was found that his ſuſpicions had a very juſtifiable foundation, for the bed upon which he was to have lain, was ſtabbed in ſeveral places.

So much does his Majeſty admire the gallantry of Colonel Tarleton, that it is confidently reported he will ſoon have a very conſiderable promotion.

Sir John Irwin is confidently talked of to ſucceed Sir Henry Clinton. Sir John is lately arrived at his houſe in Piccadily from Ireland, being ſent for previous to the above appointment.—*Gazetteer.*

It was yeſterday ſaid in a morning paper, that Gen. Arnold *had arrived in town, to be a principal evidence againſt Sir Henry Clinton.* We can aſſure the public, from the moſt reſpectable authority, that ſo far from this aſſertion having the leaſt foundation in truth, no man entertains a higher opinion of Sir Henry Clinton's public and private character than General Arnold. The principal motive that induced this Gentleman to viſit England, was to ſettle his Lady and Family here; after this is compleated, he purpoſes, with the permiſſion of his Majeſty, to return to America in the ſpring, where, no doubt, his very extenſive knowledge of Colonial matters, together with a reſolution not to be exceeded in the annals of hiſtory, muſt prove of the laſt conſequence to this country. During the General's ſtay in England, it is not improbable, but what he may be called upon *officially* to elucidate ſome matters that appear at preſent ambiguous. In that caſe, we make no doubt he will tell the truth.—*Eng. Chron.*

Extract of a letter from Berlin, Dec. 29.

"Since his Majeſty's arrival in this city, an extraordinary activity prevails here. Every thing breathes joy and feſtivity. The firſt levee was numerous and brilliant. His Majeſty has ſent to Governor Ramin, a preſent of 3000 dollars in bank notes; and he intends, before his return to Potſdam, to fill up all the vacant poſts, both civil and military.

"The popularity and ſtrictneſs of his Pruſſian Majeſty is ſufficiently known, eſpecially with regard to things that concern his ſubjects. Aſtoniſhed at the greatneſs of ſoul of Mr George Forbes, advocate at Aberdeen in Scotland, who, by letter, had acquainted his Majeſty with the injuſtice of his own fellow-citizens towards an Eaſt Friſeland ſhip, under Pruſſian colours, the great Frederick wrote him the following anſwer, which deſerves to be tranſmitted to poſterity:

"I HAVE well received the letter you wrote to me the 6th of October; and have ſeen, by its contents, that one of my ſubjects, named Tonjas Ruelofs Janſſen, an inhabitant of my province of Eaſt Friſeland, trading with his ſhip in merchandize not prohibited to a neutral owner, has been taken, and carried into Aberdeen, and ill treated by a Scotch privateer, againſt the general law of nations; and that he has not hitherto been able to obtain his releaſe, nor ſatisfaction, nor juſtice, notwithſtanding all your endeavours to procure it for him. I have been (and you were right to think ſo beforehand) very much concerned to hear of ſuch manifeſt injuſtice done to one of my ſubjects, although of no high rank: but I am not the leſs ſenſible of your generous proceeding; and I am really affected to find, that a ſtranger, as you are to me, ſhould have taken in hand, without any private view, the defence of innocence oppreſſed, againſt the injuſtice of your own country. I therefore haſten to return you my thanks, and expreſs my grateful acknowledgement, as well as my eſteem, and the particular value I ſet upon ſuch uncommon virtue. If a man of a ſimilar way of thinking ſtood in need of any other reward, it would be a pleaſure to me, and my duty to beſtow it on him. I have not delayed communicating your letter to my Miniſter at London, the Count de Luſi; and I have given him poſitive orders to make the moſt ſpirited repreſentations to his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſters, to get the releaſement at laſt of the unfortunate Janſſen and his men; and to obtain full and ſpeedy juſtice for him. I expect it the more, as I have taken the moſt equitable meaſures, by the publication of two declarations, a printed copy of which I herewith incloſe, that my ſubjects, during the courſe of the preſent war, will carry on only an innocent commerce, entirely conformable to the law of nations, and no ways prejudicial to any of the belligerent powers; making uſe only of the liberty natural and cuſtomary to neutral countries. As to the reſt, I recommend the unhappy Janſſen to your further aſſiſtance: Upon which I pray God to take you into his holy keeping. (Signed) FREDERICK."

Berlin, Nov. 16. 1781.

Copy of a NOTE delivered by Prince Gallitzin, Envoy from her Majeſty the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, to Mr Secretary Fagel, and preſented laſt Thurſday to the Aſſembly of their High Mightineſſes.

"Her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias, having reflected on the loſs of time occaſioned by the correſpondence relative to the complaints brought by the ſubjects of the neutral powers, her allies, reſpecting the vexations and violences they ſometimes ſuffer in their trade, is ſenſible, that it would be a very eſſential thing to furniſh the Miniſters of the Allied Powers with ſufficient inſtructions for all caſes of that nature: To that effect, her Imperial Majeſty has judged proper to propoſe alſo to their High Mightineſſes the neceſſity and utility of the general orders and inſtructions on that object with which they ought to provide their Miniſters, reſiding at the Courts of the Belligerent Powers. Her Imperial Majeſty is even of opinion, that it would be indiſpenſably neceſſary to particularize the inſtructions in queſtion in ſo ample a manner, that the Miniſters may never be reduced to wait for further orders, but, on the contrary, that in all caſes of that nature they be authorized to ſupport one another effectually in their complaints and proceedings, by making a common cauſe, and, without heſitating, intereſt themſelves in the firſt complaints of the reſpective ſubjects of their Sovereigns, who claim their aſſiſtance.—Her Imperial Majeſty has already ſent to her Miniſters reſiding at the Belligerent Courts the inſtructions requiſite for that purpoſe. Certainly none of them will fail to contribute to the welfare of the common cauſe, conformably to the mutual engagement, and to what her Imperial Majeſty has cauſed to be propoſed to her other allies."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Jan. 24.

Bank Stock, 111½.	South Sea Stock, —
Bank Stock Scrip. 112.	3 per cent Old Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 71¼ a ⅜.	Ditto New Ann. 56⅝ a ½.
3½ per cent. 1758, 55½ a 56.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. con. ſhut, 55⅞ a 56.	India Stock, —
3 per cent. red. con. 56½ a ⅝.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. 1726, 54½.	India Bonds, 9 a 11 prem.
Long. Ann. ſhut. 16 1-16th a ⅛ ex div.	Exch. Bills, 4 a 5 prem.
— Ann. 1777, —	Navy Bills, 11 diſc.
Ditto 1778, 12 1-16th.	Prizes, ¼ a ⅜ diſc.

WIND AT DEAL, JAN. 23. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

[The London Poſt did not arrive this night till about five o'clock.]

Extract of a letter from London, Jan. 22.

"The Houſe of Commons was particularly crowded to-day in expectation of the promiſed motion reſpecting the ſtate of the navy. After the Committee for deciding on the late election for the borough of Cricklade had been appointed, Mr *Fox* accordingly roſe, and began by informing the Houſe, that he was in a manner deterred from entering into the queſtion he was about to move, on account of the difficulties that ſtarted upon him in the way of it. It was at all times extremely diſagreeable to urge any thing againſt a Miniſter high in office, and in the confidence of his ſovereign. He did not ſuppoſe that any Miniſter could command the members of that Houſe, but he knew the influence the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty was naturally ſuppoſed to have over thoſe to whom he was going to ſubmit his conduct. His influence, too, in another quarter, very forcibly ſtruck him. The noble Lord had not only a direct influence that was truly alarming, but a collateral one that equally weighed with him. The whole conſequence of the Eaſt-India Company had long been centered in him. Under theſe circumſtances, he was prevented from doing that which he thought to be proper, and obliged to adopt what he knew to be wrong; for if he had to purſue his own will, he would certainly move the Houſe to addreſs the King, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to remove the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty from his councils. This he ſaid he would do; but that the fears of the Houſe had ſomehow unnerved them, and the cry was, in that caſe, What? will you addreſs the Throne to remove the naval miniſter, without firſt examining into his conduct? Will you have him diſmiſſed, before you have criminated him? This, he ſaid, was the cry, as if the place of Miniſter was a franchiſe, a freehold, a kind of eſtate, from which nothing could ever remove him. The Honourable Gentleman reprobated this idea, and thought, that an addreſs might he preſented to the Houſe for the removal of a miniſter, even upon his being unfortunate, or diſliked by the people, without waiting to prove him guilty of any miſconduct or abuſe of office; and he thought that the Sovereign might be called upon to diſmiſs the firſt Lord of the Admiralty, upon the notoriety of his incapacity to execute the duties of his officer to the intereſt and honour of his country.

"In ſtating the neglect and miſuſe of the navy, and the fatal conſequences that had reſulted from it, he ſhould be equally indifferent as to the Miniſters it ſhould affect. It mattered not to him whether it ſhould be the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, or any one elſe. But he choſeto bring the miſcarriages of the naval force home to the Earl of Sandwich, becauſe that Miniſter had adviſed his Sovereign to the naval meaſures that had been purſued; and was, conſequently, reſponſible for them. It was no excuſe in him to ſay, that he had received his orders from the Cabinet, through the Secretary of State, and had been obliged to execute them; the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty had been preſent in the Cabinet when thoſe orders were debated and given, and might, conſequently, have ſaid that he would not obey them, had they been of a nature he did not like. The Hon. Gentleman ſpoke much to the nature of the reſponſibility in the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, and ſaid he was undoubtedly anſwerable for every miſcarriage of the naval force of this country.

"With reſpect to the charge he intended to bring, he, at firſt, thought of making it up from theſe two conſiderations, namely, *firſt*, What the navy force of this country had been; and, *ſecondly*, How it had been employed. Upon reflection, however, he had determined to confine himſelf to the latter point. In purſuance of this idea, the Honourable Gentleman, went back to a review of our naval ſituation in the year 1766, when he was reprimanded by the people in power, for ſtating the naval force of this country, as inadequate to that of the enemy; and, following it up to the preſent time, including a circumſtantial and chronological hiſtory, of the naval operations of the laſt fifteen years, he entered into the ignorance of adminiſtration, in not providing a proper naval force, when they knew we ſhould be engaged in a war with the Houſe of Bourbon. The ſuffering the Breſt fleet, that ſailed to America under the Count D'Eſtaing, to ſail without any attempt to intercept him, and the ordering Lord Howe, then in America, to ſend part of his fleet to the Weſt-Indies; which, had he done, would left him totally expoſed to the enemy, was ſeverely animadverted upon by the Honourable Gentleman. He was no leſs ſevere in his obſervations on the delaying Sir George Rodney's deſtination to the Weſt Indies, by ſending him firſt to the relief of Gibraltar, when he fell in with, and caprured Don Langara, with the Spaniſh fleet under his command. The unfortunate capture of the Weſt-India fleet of merchantmen, under Captain Moultrie, was alſo imputed to the ſending him to call at Madeira. The ſuffering the Spaniſh and French ſhips, under the command of Don Cordova to join, was another ground of accuſation, as well as the retreat of Admiral Darby, before the combined fleet laſt ſummer.

"After reverting to every naval event during the adminiſtration of Lord Sandwich, and deducing ſome blame or other from it, the honourable gentleman went into a conſideration of the inferior ſtate Admiral Parker was ſent out in, to attack Admiral Zoutman; but the honourable gentleman particularly cenſured the conduct of the Admiralty Board, in ſending out Admiral Kempenfelt with a fleet to intercept the enemy's going from Breſt, when they muſt know that it was too weak to effect any thing. The Firſt Lord of the Admiralty knew the French were 19 ſtrong in Breſt, and had two ſhips at Rochfort; to intercept which, he had diſpatched Admiral Kempenfelt with 12 ſail of the line, alledging as an excuſe, that though the French had 19 ſhips, only 12 might ſail; not recollecting that though only 12 were going to the Weſt Indies, the other, nine might accompany them to a certain latitude. And this

had been done at a time when we had many ships at the Downs, and other places entirely, unemployed. As to Sir George Rodney it was urged, that no ships could be taken from him, as his voyage to the West Indies could not be delayed. But this, he said, was surely acting like children, as it certainly would have been much better to have intercepted the enemy in their way to the West Indies, than to have followed them to the place of their destination, for the purpose of destroying them there. He remarked, that from the time Lord Sandwich came to the Admiralty Board, this had been the first attempt ever made to prevent the sailing of the enemy. It was therefore somewhat excuseable. The thing was entirely *new* to his Lordship, and he had, to be sure, executed it like a novice.

"The Honourable Gentleman accused the First Lord of the Admiralty of having driven the best and ablest officers from the service. He particularly decried the Dutch war we had entered into, and repeatedly charged the naval Minister with having been the ruin of his country. He said, that the whole of his Administration certainly furnished ample grounds for impeaching him; but, because he would proceed in the most simple way, and not burden the minds of the Members too much with the accusation of a Minister the greater part of them wished, perhaps, to find innocent of the charges thrown out against him, he would only move a short and concise question, which men of the plainest sense and understanding would at once comprehend, as it involved in it no professional matter. The motion he was about to make was, "That a Committee "of the House be appointed to consider of the cause of the "miscarriages of the naval force of this country, and particu-"larly in the year 1781."

"After this, the Honourable Gentleman said he had many other motions for papers to be laid before the House, and was proceeding to mention them, when the Honourable Captain *John Luttrell* hoped the Honourable Gentleman did not take it for granted, that his first motion would be carried.

"Mr *Fox* replied, he hoped it were; but, upon recollection, he thought it best to try the issue of the motion, before he made any other, observing at the same time, that though it confined the object of its enquiry to the year 1781, he, by no means, meant it should preclude him at any time from moving an enquiry into the other parts of his administration, but that he should be left at liberty to do that whenever it should be thought necessary; and, for his part, though his present motion should fail, he should think it his duty, if a more fair or a wiser Parliament should ever arrive, to again endeavour to bring to justice the Earl of Sandwich, as the Minister who had betrayed and brought this country to disgrace and ruin.

"Mr *Fox* rose a little after six o'clock, and continued speaking till near nine. In the course of a speech, near three hours in delivering, it would have been impossible to have given even an idea of it in a short compass. The Honourable Gentleman having concluded, the motion was moved, and seconded.

"The other speakers were, the Honourable Captain *John Luttrell*, Lord *Mulgrave*, Lord *North*, and Mr *Thomas Townshend*.

"At half after ten o'clock, the motion was put, and agreed to *without a division*.

"The Right Hon. Lord Cornwallis was for upwards of two hours in conference with Lord North to-day, at his house in Downing-street. His Lordship afterwards visited several of the Nobility, and returned to Lambeth Palace to dinner.

"This morning Lord Cornwallis sent two quails to her Majesty, as a present from his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, who put them in charge of his Lordship on his embarkation at New-York for England."

This day, the High Court of Justiciary met, in order to have proceeded on the trial of John Aitken, late residenter at Ford, indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate for forging an attestation to a bond of caution of a bill of suspension before the Court of Session. Nothing was done in this business, but adjourning the trial till this day fortnight, before which time it is thought Aitken will inlist as a soldier, and the prosecution be dropt. The bond of caution, to which the attestation is alledged to have been forged, was for the trifling sum of 4 l. 17 s. 2½ d. with 10 s. of expences of plea, and 10 s. d. as the expence of extracting the decreet before the inferior Court.

A Gentleman who had begun to make out a plan for the New Assembly Rooms, was under the necessity of laying it aside, on account of the small time allowed for giving in plans and estimates. Upon observing, however, in the news-papers, that a fortnight longer was allowed, he again took it up; but still finds it will be impossible for him to have it ready by Saturday next. As the season is not yet far advanced, a small indulgence for eight days more would not in any way retard the execution of the work, and would confer a particular obligation on the gentleman, who otherwise must lose his labour.

We hardly ever remember to have seen, on any common occasion, so full a house at this Theatre as on Saturday last. Numbers were under the necessity of going away for want of room.—Robinson Crusoe, as usual, gave satisfaction; and the characters in the Belles Stratagem were well supported. Mrs Jackson, in the principal scene of Miss Hardy, was remarkably great.—The dresses in the Masquerade were well fancied, and every thing exhibited a very respectable appearance.

The Paisley, Gardiner, and Forth, Henderson, both from London, are safe arrived at Carron.

This afternoon, the trade from Leith and the Frith, for London, sailed under convoy of his Majesty's ship the Alfred.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Jan. 22.

"By a letter from Dingle, received yesterday by a merchant of this city, we learn, that on Wednesday last, a French or American schooner privateer, mounting 24 guns, with her consort of 12 guns, came to an anchor in St Branden's Bay; and, by what could be observed, seemed disposed to remain there some time, probably with an intention of intercepting the London trade from Limerick."

Extract of a letter from Cork, Jan. 17.

"A gentleman who arrived here yesterday, informs us, that the Spike armed storeship, on her way home with convoy from the West Indies, sprung a leak in a gale of wind, and foundered the 21th of December, in lat. 33. 40. long. 46. 18. but happily the passengers and crew were all saved by the humanity and good conduct of Captain Thomas Horncastle, of the brig Stephen, who bore down to them in their distress, and took the officers and men on board his vessel as the ship was sinking.—The passengers on board the Spike were Lieut. Col. Lamont of the 54th regiment, Dr William Gardiner, Messr. John Lock, Edward M'Allister, and Mr Perras."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I OBSERVE some of our Scots counties, and particularly that of Ayr, attending to the consideration of the distillery, and the observations made upon that important subject by the county of Stirling.

It seems to me to be of great consequence, that a matter of such high importance should be maturely weighed, and that the most authentic information should be obtained, before any public resolutions or instructions to representatives took place at the county meetings.

Every individual who loves his country, ought therefore to contribute his mite to enlighten a subject of so much national concern; and, with this view, I send you a few notes and hints taken from my common place-book, relating to the Scots distillery.

1. The quantity of spirits distilled in Scotland, during the years 1776-7-8, was estimated at 3,302,146 gallons.

2. The duty on malt spirits, 1752-3-4, when the duty was at 7 *d. per* gallon only, amounted to 45,181 *l.* 18 *s.* 10 *d.* The duty in 1776-7-8, when the duty was at 2 *s.* 3½ *d.* amounted to no more than 24,050 *l.* 7 *s.* 11 *d.* Quadrupling the duty, therefore, lessened the proceeds of the tax nearly one half; so true was Dean Swift's political *bon mot*, that three and two were not five in the arithmetic of finance.

3. The malt paying duty, on the average over Scotland, is annually 2 millions of bushels.

4. One bushel of malt, by computation, yields 1 gallon of proof spirits.

Allowing, therefore, a very great extent to private brewing, the frauds suffered by the revenue are immense, and go into the pockets of men who debauch the morals of the people, by trampling upon the sacred fences of oaths and of faith betwixt man and man: And this continual bounty offered for breaking down these sacred fences of social security, both in the revenue of the Excise and of the Customs, added to the perjurious and debauching consequences of elections in this country, must, in the end, totally destroy the manners of the people, and superinduce that public ruin which has ever been the consequence of the destruction of manners among the people, and of discipline in an army.

5. If a duty on malt were laid equal to the present duty on beer and ale, it would raise more money, as must appear from the facts stated above, than all the duties of Excise put together ever raised in Scotland in one year.

This duty might be laid at 13 *d. per* bushel.

6. This mode would liberate the country from the expensive swarm of Excisemen, who might be put into other lines; and those not provided for, to have their salaries for life, or until provided for.

7. This mode might, in the first instance, besides the immense addition to the revenue, save 10,000 *l. per annum* on the collection: Here, then, is a sensible object to Government, a vast deal more duty collected at a vast deal less expence.

8. With respect to the distillery, if the great vessels for distillation were farmed to the great distillers, at a certain *reddendum*, to be paid at the usual periods of collection, the odious and destructive practice of smuggling, in that branch of the revenue, would be cut up by the roots, and the people furnished with malt spirits wholesomely brewed, at a much more moderate rate; for the duty on spirits distilled from barley might be lowered to 18 *d.* and that from beer or big, to 15 *d. per* gallon; and the duty arising therefrom be double that raised at present with so much trouble, expence, and discontent.

9. The object to the people of England is certainly to see Scotland yielding a revenue to pay a part of the interest of the national debt. And,

10. The object of Scotland is, to furnish this additional revenue with advantage to herself, and with the improvement of her lands, commerce, and manufactures. The difficulty lies in procuring such salutary arrangements of the revenue laws as would produce these desirable effects.

These, Sir, are a few reflections, which may serve as a clue to the various investigations connected with the point in question.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

CALEDONICUS.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, subscribing *Simplex Munditiis*, who is so zealous, and, as he himself thinks, so powerful an advocate for the Fleshers, seems to be very much chagrined at the thought of any one presuming to differ in opinion from him.

He had formerly taxed us all with dirt and laziness, and he now reproaches me, in particular, with dulness and stupidity. What an unhappy mortal have I been, thus unnecessarily to incur the displeasure of a man of his abilities! With what depth of penetration is this gentleman endowed! That his understanding must be very bright, no one, who has read his productions, can deny: And I should be humbly thankful for a portion of that discernment which characterises him, were it only to enable me to relish the wit he has favoured us with in his second sentence.

It is not my intention to answer the personal reflections thrown out through the whole of his paper, being sensible that nothing but a grievous dearth of argument, in support of a slim cause, could induce him to skulk under so mean a protection.

This gentleman supposes one's shoes to be dirty, and then puts the question, "Whether is it better to throw them to the "dunghill, or be at the trouble of cleaning them?" I would clean them by all means; but, in order to keep them so, I would take a cleaner road for the future, and not continue to wallow in a mire, which I must expect to find always in the same state.

I cannot see what great oppression to the Corporation, the slaughtering of the cattle without the city, could be; nor that this would raise the price of butcher-meat so much. We have evidence just now of fleshers slaughtering their cattle at Dalkeith and Musselburgh, bringing them to town, and selling as cheap as, nay, often underselling, the members of this Corporation.

Since the Magistrates, and inhabitants in general, are intent upon removing these slaughter-houses, it should certainly be done in such a manner as to give no offence which can be avoided, and that is, by removing them from the city and suburbs altogether. And as this appears to be the ardent wish of upwards of 50,000 people, deeply interested in the issue, I hope that this Corporation, of which I have no doubt but your correspondent is a member, will not prevail in opposing it.

CANDIDUS.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 28. Adamson, Lyell, from Perth with goods.
Unity, Chappell, from Elie, with wheat.
Isobel and Mary, Harlow, from ditto, with barley.
Lovely Nelly, Black, from Torry, with coals.
Star, Lyell, from Perth, in ballast.
Generous Mind, Knight, from Kincaple, with whisky.
Mary, Christie, from Guernsey, with wine and cork.
Margaret, Law, from Alloa, in ballast.
Good Intent, Miller, from Kennet, with whisky.

NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS,

For the Use of Subscribers to the

EDINBURGH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

This day arrived,

BRYANT's Observations on Rowley's Poems, 2 vols 8vo.
Cui Bono? or Letters on the present War, by Tucker.
Historical Narrative of the Rise and Progress of the Mahratta War.
Historical Rhapsody on Pope.
Northcote's Observations on the Rights of Mankind.
Thomson on Nervous Disorders.
Beauties of Johnson, selected from his Works.
Fashionable Follies, 2 vols.
Literary Amusements, 2 vols.
Young Philosopher, 2 vols.
Adventures of a Rupee.
Wilmot, or the Pupil of Folly, 4 vols.
With several pamphlets, &c. &c.

Likewise arrived,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PRINTS;

Among which are,

Two capital new ones, by Volpato, after Raphael, difficult to be procured.
Several by Bartolozzi, Bunbury, &c.
A good Copy of the Death of Wolfe, price 3l. 3s.
Two choice Impressions of the Raising of Lazarus, by West, 2l. 2s. each.
Lady Townsend and Sisters, a fine Impression, 2l. 16s. &c. &c.

Just published, in two vols, price 6s. finely bound,

THE CHARMER;

A new Collection of Songs, consisting chiefly of such as are eminent for poetical merit; in different classes of Pastoral, Humorous, Bacchanalian, &c. and containing none that are indecent.

ROYAL BANK, EDIN. JAN. 28. 1782.

THE Court of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland give notice, That a General Court of Proprietors will be held at their Office in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 5th day of March next, at two o'clock afternoon, for the election of Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors for the year ensuing; pursuant to the charter; and lists of the proprietors will be delivered out on Wednesday the 13th February next, and thereafter, at the usual hours of attendance at the Bank; and, in order to make out the said lists, no transfer of stock will be made from the said 13th February next to the said 5th day of March next, both inclusive.

THOS. SHAIRP, SECRETARY.

TO LET,

A VAULT IN QUEEN's STREET, LEITH.

THAT Large and Commodious VAULT, as presently possessed by Mr Swinton in Northberwick, 57 feet long and 19 broad, with eighteen catacombs, and likewise a Large CELLAR immediately above the same, and the same size, with a good cart entry to them from the shore.

Enquire at Hugh Pollock cooper, who will show the cellars.

FARMS TO LET.

TO be LET, for such a number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday next 1782, The Lands of TODRIGG, in the shire of Selkirk, being an extensive and commodious stock farm. Also, The Lands of FIRTH, in the parish of Lilliesleaf, and county of Roxburgh.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Scott of Galalaw, Mr Pott at Penchrift, Mr Dickson of Huntlaw, or either of them.

HOUSE, COACH-HOUSE, AND STABLE TO SELL.

TO be SOLD, and entered to Whitsunday next,

THAT Large, Elegant, and Commodious HOUSE, with the Garden thereto belonging, lying upon the south side of St Andrew's Square, and presently possessed by the Countess of Errol. As also, the COACH-HOUSE, and STABLE for six horses, opposite to the garden, and situated on the south side of St Andrew's Muse-Lane.

Enquire at the proprietor, No. 16. Prince's Street.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THAT large elegant HOUSE facing the General Post-Office, New-Bridge, Edinburgh, consisting of eleven rooms, kitchen, pantry, cellars, water closet, &c. To be entered to immediately, or at Whitsunday next, with or without two shops and cellars, that enter from Halkerston's Wynd.—May be seen from one to two o'clock every day.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 13th day of February next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

I. THESE SUBJECTS in the Town of Leith, called PENMAN's LAND, lying betwixt Quality Street and the Rotten Row, consisting of eight Lofts, eight Cellars, one Vault, and a Close.

II. These SUBJECTS in the town of Edinburgh, upon the south side of the Lawn Market, at the head of Libberton's Wynd, consisting of a Dwelling-house and Shop possessed by Alexander Kedie candlemaker, at the rent of 15 l.; a Shop possessed by Roderick Chalmers tinplate worker, at the rent of 10 l.; and the Shop possessed by James Goodfman, at the rent of 10 l.

The rental, progress, and conditions of roup to be seen in the hands of Cornelius Elliot writer to the signet, at his house in the Canongate.

At CARRON for LONDON,

To sail February 7. 1781,

THE Carron Shipping Company's Vessel The FORTH, JOHN HENDERSON Master, mounting 12 twelve pounders, and men answerable. For freight or passage, apply to Mr G. Hamilton, Glasgow; Mr John Brown, Leith; or to the Carron Shipping Company, at Carron Wharf.

N. B. The Carron vessels are fitted out in the most complete manner for defence, at a very considerable expence, and are well provided with small arms.—Able-bodied Landmen, who are desirous to serve on board those vessels for three years certain, will meet with the best encouragement, and be protected; and all Mariners, Recruiting Parties, Soldiers upon furlow, and all other steerage passengers, who have been accustomed to the use of fire arms, and will engage to assist in defending themselves, shall be accommodated with their passage to or from London, upon satisfying the masters for their provisions, which in no instance shall exceed 10 s. 6 d. sterling.

The Carron vessels sail regularly, as usual, without waiting for convoy.

At CARRON for LONDON,

To sail February 5. 1781,

THE Carron Shipping Company's vessel the Ship PAISLEY, JOHN GARDINER Master, mounting 10 eighteen pounders, and men answerable. For freight or passage, apply to Mr G. Hamilton, Glasgow; Mr John Brown, Leith; or to the Carron Shipping Company, Carron Wharf.

N. B. The Carron vessels are fitted out in the most complete manner for defence, at a very considerable expence, and are well provided with small arms. Able-bodied Landmen, who are desirous to serve on board these ships for 3 years certain, will meet with the best encouragement, and be protected. All mariners, recruiting parties, soldiers upon furlow, and all other steerage passengers, who have been accustomed to the use of fire arms, and will engage to assist in defending themselves, shall be accommodated with their passage to or from London, upon satisfying the masters for their provisions, which in no instance shall exceed 10 s. 6 d. sterling.

The Carron vessels sail regularly as usual, without waiting for convoy.

FORTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION.

A Quarterly General Meeting of the Company of Proprietors of the FORTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION falls to be held within the Laigh Parliament Houſe here, on the 5th (being the firſt Tueſday) of February next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in terms of act of Parliament; but, as the Court of Seſſion will then be ſitting, the Meeting will adjourn to the Goldſmiths-Hall.

It is requeſted of the Noblemen and Gentlemen, proprietors, to attend, as many things occur which are frequently delayed on account of the ſmallneſs of the number of proprietors preſent.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 6th day of February next 1782, betwixt the hours of one and two afternoon,

The DWELLING-HOUSE in the Links of Leith, ſouth of the Glaſs-houſe, which was built by the late Alexander Hume, Eſq; of Coldingham-law, conſiſting of three ſtoreys, ſubſtantially and neatly finiſhed; with the Court and Yard belonging thereto.

The houſe may be ſeen every lawful day, betwixt ten and two o'clock.

The titles and articles of ſale are to be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Cockburn writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; and perſons intending to purchaſe may apply to him, or to Alexander Ogilvie merchant in Leith.

TO be SOLD by public roup within John's coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, on Tueſday the 5th of March next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

FIVE SCOTS ACRES of the Lands of BROUGHTON, in the immediate neighbourhood of Edinburgh, contiguous to Queen-ſtreet, having Gabriel's Road on the weſt, and bounded on the north by the road from Mr Wood's farm to Broughton.

The above acres are holden feu of Heriot's Hoſpital; and, though not included in the royalty, are ſituated very conveniently for building.

The plan and progreſs to be ſeen in the hands of Mr Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh.

For encouragement of purchaſers, the premiſſes will be ſet up at 525l. Sterling.

FARMS TO LET.

In the pariſh of Minto, and ſhire of Roxburgh, for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitſunday next,

THE Farm of KAIMS, conſiſting of 490 acres, or thereby, all incloſed. The Lands are in good order, having been in poſſeſſion of the proprietor for eight years, and are moſtly in graſs at preſent.

The Farm of MINTO-HILLS, conſiſting of 460 acres, or thereby, whereof 418 in one park has been paſtured with ſheep for eight years, and will now be allowed to be broke up in part. Both Farms have good dwelling-houſes, and proper offices lately built.

The grieve at Kaims Farm will ſhow the grounds. And Mr Brown factor at Minto will treat concerning the leaſe.

N. B. The farms lie contiguous, and will be let together or ſeparately, as offerers incline.

WOODS TO BE SOLD.

TO be expoſed to SALE, by public roup, within the houſe of John Bain vintner in Borrowſtounneſs, on Monday the 4th of February 1782, at twelve o'clock,

The NATURAL WOOD of KINNEILL, in the neighbourhood of Borrowſtounneſs, conſiſting of Oak, Aſh, Beech, and Alder, and extending to 70 acres or thereby. To be properly cut and ſtoned. It is upwards of 30 years ſince any of this Wood was laſt cut.

N. B. There will alſo, on ſame day, be expoſed to ſale, in ſeparate lots, ſome very FINE OLD TREES, conſiſting of Oak, Aſh, Elm, and Plane.

The articles of ſale may be ſeen in the hands of John Burrel Chamberlain of Kinneil, at his houſe, at Snab, by Borrowſtounneſs, who will ſhow the wood to any perſon intending to purchaſe.

WOODS TO BE SOLD.

TO be expoſed to ſale, by public roup, within the Town Hall of Hamilton, upon Monday the 11th day of February 1782, at twelve o'clock,

The WOOD growing in the Back Muir of Hamilton, containing about 100 acres, conſiſting of Oak, Aſh, Fir, Beech, &c. The Wood to be holled out, ſo as to prevent growing.

Alſo, the NATURAL WOOD growing in the eaſter part of High Parkwood of Bothwell, containing about 15 acres, and conſiſting of Oak, Aſh, Birch, Alder, &c. To be cut, and properly ſtoned.

The articles and conditions of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of Meſſ. John Burrel or John Boyes at Hamilton.

LANDS in the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh to be SOLD.

THE LANDS of ORCHARDFIELD, lying at the back of the Caſtle of Edinburgh, being that field which is ſituate between the great road from the Two Penny Cuſtom to Corſtorphin, and the grounds at the Weſt Kirk, in the pariſh of St Cuthbert's, and county of Edinburgh, conſiſting of 20 acres, or thereby, preſently poſſeſſed by the following tenants:

James Richmond, feedſman, at the rent of	L. 11	15	0
Robert Moſcrop, gardner,	11	15	0
William Moſcrop, gardner,	11	15	0
	L. 35	5	0
James M'Cleſh, gardner,	20	4	3
John Anderſon, Cowfeeder,	25	0	0
A Yaird, poſſeſſed by James Hay,	0	3	0
	L. 80	12	5

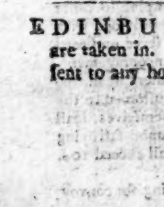
Item, the Feu-duties payable out of the following ſubjects, viz.

For the Weſt Kirk Poor-Houſe,	L. 5	0	0
For Livingſton's Yards, by Mr Combs, brewer,	21	13	4
Houſes, &c. at Caſtlebarns, 50 merks,	2	15	6 2-3ds.
A Piece of Ground, feued to Robert Wight in Kingsknows,	1	10	0
	30	18	10 2-3ds.
Houſes upon the above Lands, rented at	17	5	0
	L. 128	16	3 2-3ds.

Theſe Grounds are well ſituated for building upon, as the road from the ſouth ſide of the town to the new extended Royalty is propoſed to come through them. The property lands are all out of leaſe, except the ground poſſeſſed by James M'Cleſh; and, in his leaſe, there is a breach at Martinmas 1785.

The plan and meaſurement of the grounds, with the title-deeds, leaſes, &c. are in the hands of Cornelius Elliot, writer to the ſignet, at his houſe in Canongate, who has powers to treat and conclude with purchaſers.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Town Court Room of Dundee, on Friday the 8th day of February 1782, between the hours of three and four afternoon,



The Good Ship or Veſſel

THE INDUSTRY of DUNDEE,

Whereof JOHN YOUNG is preſent Maſter,—burden about 80 tons carpenter's tonnage, four years old, Dundee built, cutter-rigged, a prime ſailer, very ſtrong, ſhifts light, remarkably well-found, and has been always in the London trade.

The articles of ſale, and inventary to be ſeen in the hands of John Ogilvie writer in Dundee.—No private bargain will be made; ſo that intended purchaſers may depend upon the ſale.

By Adjournment.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup within the Archer's Hall, on Wedneſday the 30th January current, at four o'clock afternoon,

The THIRD FLAT, or STOREY, of that large tenement of land, lying at Burrowloch, near Edinburgh, lately built by James Walker maſon, conſiſting of two lodgings, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Robert Muirhead and Mrs Moubray, which, for the accommodation of a large family, may be eaſily converted into one; each lodging, however, having a garret and cellar peculiar to itſelf, with the privilege of a well and back ground for drying clothes. As alſo, an AREA, or Piece of Ground, the ſouth of the ſaid tenement, for the purpoſe of building upon, lying on with the privilege of a mutual gavel, and vents therein reſerved for the tenement ſo to be built. And alſo, that part of a Back Land at Goſedub, poſſeſſed by John Craw, Kat. Mackay, and Richard Harriſon.

The articles and conditions of roup, and progreſs of writs, are to be ſeen in the hands of David Clark ſolicitor at law, Edinburgh.

HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

To be expoſed to SALE, by public roup, within the Britiſh Coffeehouſe, upon Tueſday the 29th of January 1782, at ſix o'clock in the afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:

I. THAT LODGING in Gavinloch's Land, oppoſite the head of Forreſter's Wynd, being the ſixth ſtorey above the ſhops, conſiſting of 8 fire-rooms, with kitchen, cellars, and other conveniencies, poſſeſſed by Mr Graham, and which was formerly let in two ſeparate houſes.

II. That LODGING, being the third ſtorey in the front of Mila's Square, entering by the Scale Stairs, on the right hand, conſiſting of ſix fire-rooms, with cloſets, kitchen, garret, two cellars, poſſeſſed by Mrs Stewart.

III. A HOUSE lying in the back part of the ſaid Square, being the ſecond ſtorey down ſtairs, and conſiſting of three fire-rooms, with kitchen, and other conveniencies, as preſently poſſeſſed by William Leys.

IV. Another HOUSE, being the uppermoſt ſtorey of the tenement lying on the north ſide of the High Street, entering by a fore-ſtair within the ſtrait of the Netherbow, and conſiſting of two fire-rooms, with kitchen, poſſeſſed by David Farquarſon.

For further particulars, enquire at John Moir writer to the ſignet.

TO be SOLD by public roup within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh upon Friday the firſt February next, between 5 and 6 o'clock afternoon,

The HOUSE of WESTER GRANGE, with

the Garden, and two othes ſmall Incloſures, conſiſting in whole of about two acres of ground.

This Houſe conſiſts of three ſtoreys, and contains ten fire-rooms, beſides kitchen, cellars, garrets, and other conveniencies. The garden contains a number of fruit-trees, both ſtandard and wall trees, of good qualities. There is alſo a pleaſant ſummer-houſe and other conveniencies in it. Both the garden and incloſures are ſurrounded with high ſtone walls, and around the incloſures is a belt of old trees, the wood of which is valuable.

The above ſubject lies about a mile ſouth from Edinburgh, a little way weſt from the Grange-loan turnpike bar. There is alſo a pleaſant foot-walk to it through the Meadow and the farm of Grange.

It is propoſed, for encouragement of purchaſers, that the upſet price ſhall be 350 l. Sterling.

The houſe being preſently poſſeſſed, may be ſeen at any time. The purchaſer may enter immediately into poſſeſſion.

Alſo, The TENEMENT of LAND upon the weſt ſide of Miln's Court, Edinburgh, at the head of the Weſt Bow, conſiſting of three dwelling houſes; to be put up in whole or ſeparately, as purchaſers ſhall incline, and entered into at Whitſunday.

The three undermoſt ſtoreys entering immediately from the court, conſiſting of five rooms, beſides large cloſets, in each ſtorey, and kitchen, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr John Forreſt.

The fourth ſtorey, conſiſting of two rooms, beſides cloſets and kitchen, poſſeſſed by Mr Waugh.

And the fifth ſtorey, poſſeſſed by Mr Allen, conſiſting of two rooms, cloſets, and kitchen.

N. B. There are cellars to each ſtorey; and the whole ſubjects are inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance, and the premium paid up.

Apply to Mr David Ruſſel accomptant, or to James Jollie writer in Edinburgh.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLE SHIRE,

AND PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 31ſt day of January current, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands of DRUMFIN and GARTNAGRENOCH, DAILL, and CRAIGLASS, lying in the pariſh of Knapdale, and ſhire of Argyle.—The lands hold of ſubject-ſuperiors, are very capable of improvement, and the woods upon them in a thriving condition.

The conditions of ſale and writings will be ſhown by Allan Macdougal writer to the ſignet; to whom, or Peter Murdoch, Eſq; merchant in Glaſgow, thoſe intending to become purchaſers may apply.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 21ſt February 1782, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of ALDERSTON, lying within the pariſh of Mid Calder and county of Edinburgh, conſiſting of about 660 Scots acres, moſtly incloſed, and divided by hedge and ditch, and belts of planting. The free yearly rent is about 350 l. Sterling.

There is a good manſion-houſe upon the eſtate, with ſuitable garden and offices, pleaſantly ſituated within two miles of Mid-Calder, a good market town, and 15 miles from Edinburgh, on the Glaſgow road.—There is a good lime-quarry in the middle of the eſtate, within two miles of coal.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, and plan of the lands to be ſeen in the hands of John Hay, accomptant in Edinburgh; or John Gordon, jun. writer to the ſignet.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, The Farm of CARPHIN, in the pariſh of Creech and county of Fife, and within three miles of Cupar, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Robert Baillie, at 781 17 s. 6 d. ſterling of free yearly rent, the victual being converted at reaſonable prices. This farm conſiſts of about 150 acres of arable land, and 170 acres of ſheep paſture. The lands are moſtly incloſed, and the houſes upon the farm are new, and in excellent order.

The lands will be ſold, either holding of the Crown, in which caſe the purchaſers will be entitled to a freehold qualification in the county of Fife; or they will be ſold holding of a ſubject ſuperior, if the purchaſer ſhall incline.

The title-deeds, which are clear and unexceptionable, and a plan of the farm, are in the hands of Samuel Mitchelſon junior, clerk to the ſignet, to whom application may be made for particulars.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,

Within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 7th March next, at 6 o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands and Eſtate of GOSPERTRIE, lying in the pariſh of Strathmiglo and ſhire of Fife.

And the LANDS of BALNETHILL, in the pariſh of Portmoak and ſhire of Kinroſs.

Theſe lands are ſituated within three miles of Kinroſs, and in the neighbourhood of other market-towns. They are very extenſive, of a good ſoil, and are capable of great improvement, which, from their vicinity to lime, coal, free ſtone, &c. may be carried on at a moderate expence.

The preſently yearly rent is about 198l. Sterling, free of all deductions.

Both eſtates hold feu of ſubjects ſuperior.

The proprietor has right to the teinds, which are valued.

The title-deeds and articles of ſale are in the hands of James Thomſon writer to the ſignet, Carrubber's Cloſe, who will inform of further particulars.

TO be LET, for ſuch a number of years, and on ſuch terms as can be agreed on,

That DWELLING-HOUSE and COFFEE-HOUSE oppoſite to the Croſs, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Reoch, with the garret and cellars thereto belonging. The houſe has been for many years uſed as a Coffee-houſe, and is well known by the name of *Balfour's Coffee-houſe*; and, excluſive of the rooms uſed as Coffee-rooms, Billiard-room, and Card-room, the houſe conſiſts of three fire-rooms, two cloſets, and kitchen, all well lighted.

The premiſſes will be let together, or divided into three different large and convenient ſhops to the ſtreet, with each a ſeparate entry. The eaſtmoſt will in that caſe conſiſt of three fire-rooms, excluſive of the ſhop and a light cloſet to the ſtreet. The tenant or tenants will have poſſeſſion as ſoon as repairs or alterations can be completed before Whitſunday next. And, any perſon or perſons deſirous of poſſeſſing the ſaid houſe, in whole or ſeparately, may apply to Lachlan Duff writer to the ſignet.

By ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 6th day of February 1782, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of HOLMAINS,

(as formerly advertiſed)

Lying in the pariſhes of Dalton and Lochmaben, (except the lands of Upper Dormont, and the lands of Peacairn, in the pariſh of Dalton, and the Lands in Hoddam and Dryſdale pariſhes, now ſold); to be expoſed altogether, or in the following lots or parcels, and put up, for the encouragement of purchaſers, at the low prices after mentioned, viz.

The whole remaining Eſtate will be expoſed at 14,700 l.

And if it does not ſell *in cumulo*, it will then be divided, and expoſed in lots or parcels, thus, viz.

LOT I.

The Farm of Harthwood, in the pariſh of Lochmaben, about 345 acres, preſent rent 66 l. and twelve hens, holding of the Crown, and valued in the ceſs-books at 135 merks. The teinds are valued and exhauſted; and there is a limeſtone quarry, lately diſcovered and opened, which may yield a good rent, there being no other limeſtone in that part of the country. To be expoſed at 1350 l.

LOT II.

The whole Eſtate in the pariſh of Dalton, (except Upper Dormont and Peacairn) with the Patronage of the Pariſh of Dalton; to be expoſed altogether at 14,000 l.; and if not ſold, it will be divided into three parcels, and expoſed as follows, viz.

Parcel 1. The Lands of Meikle Dalton, (excepting Peacairn) and Kirkwood, and the Fiſhings thereof, with the Patronage of the Pariſh of Dalton, all holding of the Crown, containing about 714 acres, and paying preſently about 288 l.; to be expoſed at 7200 l.

This parcel is all incloſed and ſubdivided; and there is a very good manſion-houſe at Kirkwood, with gardens, orchards, offices, and outhouſes of all kinds, for the accommodation of a gentleman's family. There is alſo above 90 acres of wood land, not rentalled; and the woods are very valuable. They ſold at laſt cutting, in 1754, at 915 l. and are now again very thriving, and fit for ſale. Since 1754, the woods have been encreaſed by 30 acres of more planting; and all this is excluſive of the full-grown old timber trees ſtanding round the houſe and gardens of Kirkwood, and at the village of Dalton, computed to be worth from 300 to 400 l.

2. The Lands of Holmains, Dam, Little Dalton, Mill thereof, Kirkhill, Amagill, Butterwhat, and Part of Mouſewald Common, all holding of the Crown, containing about 1211 acres, and paying preſently about 273 l.; to be expoſed at 6200 l.

This parcel is completely incloſed and ſubdivided; and there is marle on ſeveral of the farms. There is alſo a convenient manſion-houſe and garden at Holmains, and 30 acres of wood land, not rentalled. The woods are valuable. They ſold, when laſt cut, in 1767, at 750 l. and, being ſince well kept, are now very thriving. There is alſo detached clumps or parcels of oak and aſh, on different parts of the eſtate, now fit for ſale; and a riſe of 50 l. or thereby, is expected on the lands of Holmains, when the current tacks expire, in 1784.

3. The Lands called Fourteen Acres, conſiſting of about 73 acres, and paying preſently 30 l. and 15 hens; to be expoſed at 770 l. The purchaſer of this parcel will have a freehold qualification upon the old extent.

And, at the ſame time and place, there is alſo to be ſold, by roup, the Superiority of the Lands after-mentioned, in the lots following,

LOT I. The Superiority of the Seven Merk Land of Pearſbyhill, called Craighouſeſteads and Midge Brae, belonging in property to Joſeph and Richardſon, valued in the ceſs-books at 142 merks, and paying 20 merks of yearly feu-duty.

II. The Superiority of the Three Merk Land of Lairdholm and Plewlandaſh, belonging in property to Johnſton, preſently under judicial ſale at the inſtance of the apparent heir, valued in the ceſs-books at 140 merks, and paying 2l. Scots of annual feu-duty.

III. The Superiority of the Forty Shilling Land of Rammerſcales, belonging in property to Mr Mounſey, valued in the ceſs-books at 90 merks, and paying 2l. Scots of annual feu-duty, and 3s. 4d. in augmentation of the rental.

IV. The Superiority of the Forty Shilling Land of Cocket-hill, alſo belonging in property to Mr Mounſey, valued in the ceſs books at 100 merks, and paying 2 l. Scots of feu-duty.

V. The Superiority of the Five One-half Merk Land of Raſſels, Robywhat, Greenfields, and Howthat, belonging in property to Mr Caſruthers of Hardriggs, valued in the ceſs-books at 245 merks, and paying 5½ merks of feu-duty.

William Campbell writer to the ſignet will ſhow the title-deeds, rentrolls, and current leaſes, plans of the eſtate, and conditions of ſale. John Johnſton at Shillihill, near Lochmaben, will ſhow the lands.

Thoſe who wiſh for further information, or incline to purchaſe by private bargain, may apply to Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh, who will be ready to treat, and to allow a reaſonable time for payment of the price.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAPPY in the Retroſpect of an experienced ſucceſsful Medicine, the Proprietor begs the attention of his correſpondents to obſerve, that he has relinquiſhed buſineſs but that which immediately pertains to the adminiſtration of his ANTISCORBHTIC DROPS, and is removed into Soho Square, London, where the poor, afflicted with either the Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatiſm, &c. may expect to find the uſual friendſhip they have witneſſed for many years at the Diſpenſary, Mount Row, Weſtminſter Bridge, Surry.

Soho Square. FRANCIS SPILSBURY.

N. B. Mr SPILSBURY's excellent Treatiſe on the Scurvy, Gout, Diet, &c. with his valuable Drops, may be had in bottles of 4 s. and 7 s. each, at Mr C. Elliot bookſeller, Edinburgh; W. Sharp, Inverneſs; J. Gillies, Perth; E. Wilſon, Dumfries; G. Elliot, Keliо; James Duncan, Glaſgow; Mrs Thomſon, Aberdeen.

The following Cure deſerves the ſerious attention of thoſe afflicted with the Scurvy, &c.

To Mr Charles Elliot *Bookſeller, Edinburgh.*

SIR,

BETTY HAMILTON, in the pariſh of St Boſwells, begs leave to return you her thankful acknowledgements for the benefit ſhe has received from your charitable diſtribution of Mr Spilſbury's Antiſcorbutic Drops. She had been afflicted with a violent ſcorbutic diſorder for upwards of twenty years, which ſometimes rendered her unable to do any kind of buſineſs for her ſubſiſtence; nor could ſhe find any relief from medicines, till the month of Auguſt 1780, when, being in Edinburgh, in perſon made application to you, by a certificate from the Miniſter and Elders of this pariſh. The benefit ſhe received from the firſt bottle induced her to make a ſecond application; and in leſs than three months was perfectly cured, and ſtill enjoys a good ſtate of health.

As ſhe cannot write, ſhe deſires me to ſubſcribe,

For BETTY HAMILTON,

Leſſudden, Nov. 20. 1781. JOHN LANG.

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